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failed to pass, and there is every reason to think that the night-work evil under present conditions will increase in spite of the solemn warnings against this practice that have been issued by the British Health of Munitions Workers Committee. The second part of Professor Hewes's volume includes a summary of the remarkable reports of this British Committee. The summary is less needed than at the time of its preparation, since the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics has recently reprinted these Committee reports in convenient pamphlet form.

In the study of the millinery trade Miss Van Kleeck has prepared a careful analysis of this disorganized, fluctuating, and seasonal occupation in New York, the chief American center of the millinery industry. The most important parts of this inquiry were made for the New York Factory Investigating Commission in 1914, and a considerable part of the material now published in book form has already been published in the reports of the Commission (see *Fourth Report*, II, 361-469). Reprinted in book form, however, this material will undoubtedly be of wider service. It may be recalled that inevitable conclusions reached by Miss Van Kleeck as to the serious results of the "twin problem of low wages and unemployment" were found by the Commission to be true, not only of millinery, but of other women's trades; and as one remedy for these evils the Factory Investigating Commission recommended the establishment of a minimum wage commission for the state of New York.

EDITH ABBOTT

CHICAGO SCHOOL OF CIVICS AND PHILANTHROPY

Workmen's Compensation. By J. E. RHODES, II. New York: Macmillan, 1917. Pp. 300. \$1.50.

The author of this book is claim agent in the compensation and liability department of a large insurance company and is well qualified to write with authority in this field. He has added unusual practical experience to a thorough appreciation and understanding of modern social problems, and is familiar with the best modern social and economic theory.

The purpose of the book is to give a brief history of the workmen's compensation movement in the United States and to outline the principles on which it is based. The problem is thought to be national in scope even though local in solution (because of constitutional restrictions), and so is considered chiefly in its national aspects. Because of the simple non-technical presentation of the subject the book is well

suited both for the student who wants a general survey of the history and principles of workmen's compensation without too much local and detailed study, and for the special student who needs a guide for further reading and research.

The topics discussed are well indicated by the chapter headings, as follows: i, "Introductory Survey"; ii, "Industrial Accidents and Accident Insurance"; iii, "European Background"; iv, "The Agitation in the United States"; v, "Early Attempts in the United States"; vi, "The Constitutionality of Compensation Legislation"; vii, "Compensation Legislation in the United States"; viii, "The Insurance of the Compensation Obligation"; ix, "The Administration of Compensation Laws"; x, "Some Social Aspects of Workmen's Compensation"; Appendix A, "The Workmen's Compensation Movement in New York"; Appendix B, "Standards for Workmen's Compensation Laws"; Appendix C, "Digest of Workmen's Compensation Laws."

ROY WILLIAM FOLEY

COLGATE UNIVERSITY

The Offender and His Relations to Law and Society. By BURDETTE G. LEWIS, A.B. New York: Harper, 1917. Pp. 382. \$2.00.

The author, as commissioner of correction of New York City, has treated his subject under two main headings, namely, "Society and the Offender" and "The Prevention of Crime." The first part comprises three-fourths of the book, while the second part covers only sixty pages. Seven appendixes give material concerning miscellaneous topics, and fourteen illustrations present views of penitentiary, reformatory, and sanatorium architecture. Part I offers a résumé of the history of court and prison methods of dealing with criminals and presents an excellent statement of the latest, the best, and the most socialized methods of handling offenders. The author introduces considerable illustrative material from his experiences in connection with his work in New York City.

The book is open to criticism because of the inadequate development of Part II on the prevention of crime, the larger portion of which deals with police supervision and related police problems and not with the remaining nine-tenths of the field. The common-sense point of view, the thoroughly socialized legal attitude, and the new illustrative material from the author's experience are the strong points.

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